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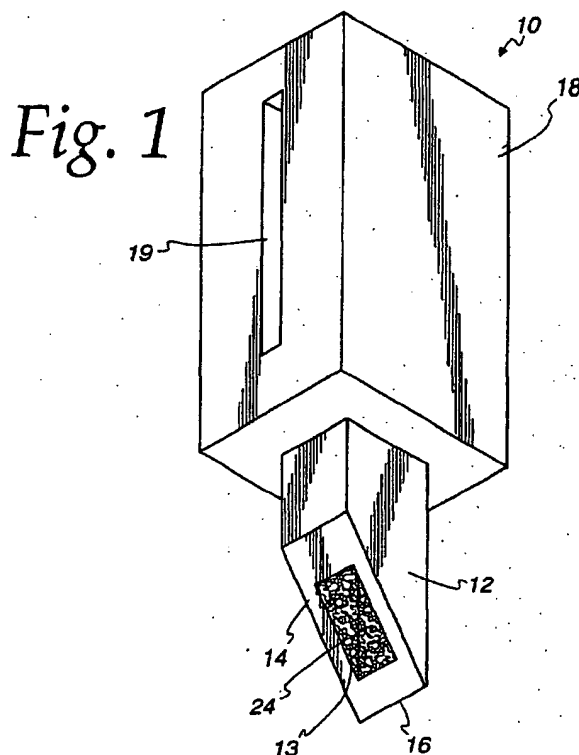
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(54) Minimum invasive optical format with integrated lance

(57) A disposable optical format for lancing the skin of a patient and harvesting blood to determine blood chemistries such as glucose level includes a housing with openings defining an optical path. A translucent hollow capillary tube with multiple planar sides and an end

cleaved to a sharp edge is mounted in the housing. The sides of the tube are formed of an optical material such as fused silica. Significantly less pain, high probability of blood harvesting and improved overall test time are achieved with integrating the lance, harvest and analysis operation.



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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to minimum invasive techniques to determine compositions of body fluids. More particularly, the present invention relates to an optical format with a square fused silica lance for piercing skin of a user to harvest blood for testing.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Current methods of monitoring components of body fluids such as blood glucose involve painful skin punctures using steel needles having diameters from 28 (360 μm) to 24 (550 μm) gauge. Approximately thirty percent of steel lance skin punctures do not produce a blood sample thus requiring repeated puncturing. This increases the pain experienced by a patient causing some patients to avoid or skip testing. In order for prior art to conduct a proper analysis of a body fluid sample, a patient must lance and then manually harvest a minimum of 300 nL of body fluid such as blood into a format or a strip. An electrochemical or optical analysis of a chemical reaction is then performed to determine the levels of the desired component.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The present invention is directed to a lance and optical format that can puncture the skin of a patient with little resulting pain, significantly improve reliability of blood production, automatically harvest a small blood sample, and analyze the sample with conventional transmission spectrometry. The lance is defined by a square, fused silica capillary tube. One end of the tube is cleaved to a sharp point that serves to pierce the skin of a patient. The other end of the lance is secured in a housing that has windows or aligned openings defining an optical path.

[0004] A blood sample is produced by first piercing a patient's skin followed by either vacuum or mechanical pressure around the wound to enhance blood flow. The lance is returned to a drop of blood at the puncture and the sample is harvested. Capillary action draws the sample into the lance. The sample reacts with reagents coated onto the walls inside the capillary, which produces a color change to the sample. Optical analysis of the sample can be performed using transmission spectrometry by passing a beam of light through the lance to a detector.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0005] Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a minimum invasive optical format with an integrated lance constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view of the minimum invasive optical format with an integrated lance taken along line 2-2 of FIG. 3; and

FIG. 3 is a top plan view of the minimum invasive optical format with an integrated lance taken along line 3-3 of FIG. 2.

[0006] While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, a specific embodiment thereof has been shown by way of example in the drawings and will herein be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that it is not intended to limit the invention to the particular forms disclosed, but on the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

[0007] Referring to the drawings, a minimum invasive optical format with an integrated lance generally designated by the reference numeral 10 is illustrated. The format with integrated lance 10 includes a lance 12 formed from a square fused silica capillary tubing manufactured by Polymicro Technologies of Phoenix, Arizona. The lance 12 can have other shapes such as rectangular depending on the intended use of the format with integrated lance 10.

[0008] The lance 12 is hollow and has a square channel 13 which can have a width of 50 μm , 75 μm or 100 μm and a length of 5 mm. These dimensions correspond to volumes of 13 nL, 29 nL, and 50 nL, respectively. A chemistry or reagent indicator 22 is dried onto an inside wall 24 of the channel 13. The chemistry 22 has an indicator formulation that is sensitive to an analyte being read. For example, if the analyte is glucose, the chemistry could be reductive hexokinase or glucose dehydrogenase. A first end 14 of the lance 12 is cleaved to a sharp point 16 at an angle of $45^\circ \pm 15^\circ$ that serves to pierce the skin of a patient. The sharp point 16 at an angle of $45^\circ \pm 15^\circ$ aids in cleanly cutting the skin as well as blood capillaries below the skin. Cutting blood capillaries improves the reliability of producing a blood sample to 98%.

[0009] To minimize pain when skin is pierced by the sharp point 16 of the lance 12, it is preferred that the outside dimension of the lance 12 be small. By using a square fused silica tube for the lance 12, the outside dimension of the lance 12 is 300 μm which is smaller than a similar dimension of a typical 28 gauge steel lance which has a diameter of 360 μm . Lance 10 can be modified depending on the intended use.

[0010] The format with integrated lance 10 also includes a housing 18 mounted on a second end 20 of the lance 12. The housing 18 has opposed windows or openings 19. The housing 18 controls the depth of a puncture into a patient's skin by the lance 12. The depth of a puncture corresponds to the length of the lance 12 extending out of the housing 18. In one embodiment, the portion of the lance 12 extending outside of the housing 18 measures 2 mm. The housing 18 also provides support for the lance 12 and resists breakage of the lance 12. Breakage of the lance 12, however, is minimized due to the strength of fused silica which is based on a Si-O bond which has a theoretical tensile strength of 2000 kpsi.

[0011] The optical format with integrated lance 10 is used to pierce the skin of a patient with the sharp point 16. Once a drop of blood appears at the puncture site, the tip or first end 14 of the lance 12 is returned to the drop of blood and capillary action draws a sample into the square channel 13. Another embodiment would leave the lance below the surface of the skin until capillary action or vacuum assisted capillary action obtains a sample. The sample is allowed to react with the dried chemistry 22 coated onto the capillary walls which produces a color change to the sample. The change in color is proportional to analyte concentration. The sample is then read with transmission spectrometry by passing a monochromatic collimated beam of light through the portion of the lance 12 in the housing 18 by passing the beam through one of the openings 19 in the housing 18. The opening 19 can be used to mask the beam down to only the sample area in the lance 12. A detector is located adjacent the other opening 19. The flat surfaces of the lance 12 provide an excellent optical window and the optical transmission of fused silica is spectrally flat from UV into infrared. Thus, readings can be done at several wavelengths to correct for interferences. For example, hematocrit levels in whole blood can interfere with glucose concentration determination. Hamatocrit could be determined at a wavelength that is independent of glucose. Glucose concentration can then be corrected. In addition, the square shape of the capillary 12 provides a two times increase in transverse optical interaction path length compared to round capillaries. The square shape of the lance 12 also provides alignment between the openings 19 in the housing 18 and the sample in the lance 12.

[0012] While the present invention has been described with reference to one or more particular embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that many changes may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Each of these embodiments and obvious variations thereof is contemplated as falling within the spirit and scope of the claimed invention, which is set forth in the following claims.

Claims

1. A lance for an optical format, comprising:
 - a lance body, said lance body defined by a multi-sided tube wherein each side is planar and of a material that allows transmission of light.
2. The lance claimed in claim 1 wherein said tube is square.
3. The lance claimed in claim 1 wherein said tube is rectangular.
4. The lance claimed in claim 1 wherein said tube includes a first end, said first end being cleaved to a sharp point for piercing skin.
5. The lance claimed in claim 1 comprising a housing mounted around a portion of said tube.
6. The lance claimed in claim 1 comprising a housing mounted around a portion of said tube, said housing including openings for passage of light through said housing and said portion of said tube.
7. The lance claimed in claim 1 comprising a reagent on an inside surface of said tube.
8. The lance claimed in claim 1 wherein said material is fused silica.
9. An optical format with an integrated lance, comprising:
 - a housing, said housing having a first side and a second side, openings in said first side and said second side for passage of light through said housing, and
 - a lance mounted in said housing, said lance formed of translucent material.
10. A method of making an optical format with an integrated lance, comprising:
 - forming a square capillary tube of fused silica; cleaving a first end of said tube to form a sharp point; and
 - securing a housing on a second end of said tube.

Fig. 1

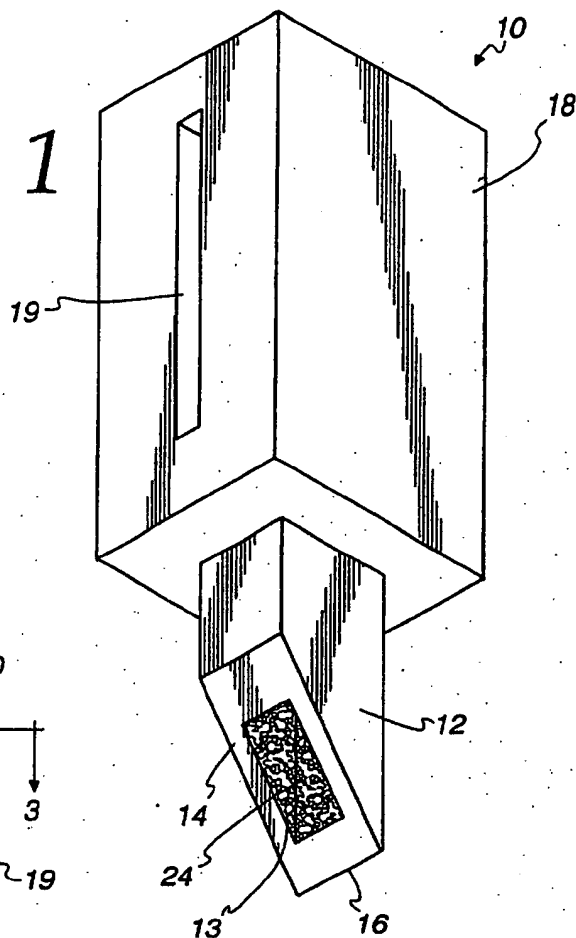


Fig. 2

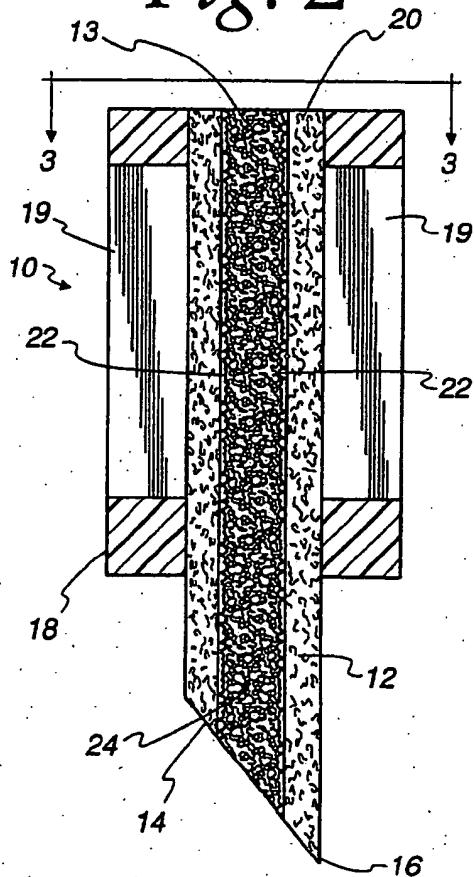
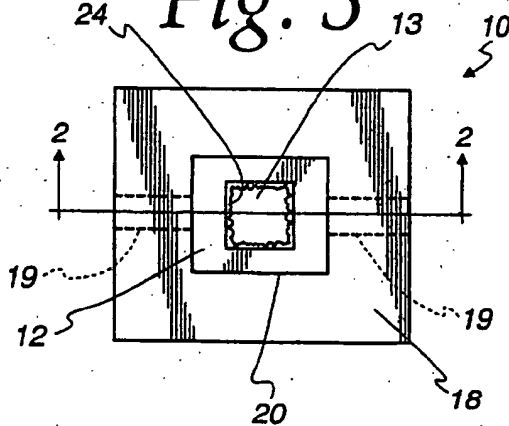


Fig. 3





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 00 3247

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
Y	EP 0 447 726 A (BECTON DICKINSON CO) 25 September 1991 (1991-09-25) * page 2, line 30 - page 2, line 37 * * page 3, line 24 - page 3, line 38 * * page 3, line 46 - page 3, line 56 * * figures 1,2 * ---	1-5,7,8,10	A61B5/15
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A	DE 37 08 031 A (WAGNER WOLFGANG DR MED) 12 November 1987 (1987-11-12) * column 3, line 53 - column 4, line 3 * * column 4, line 20 - column 4, line 25 * * column 5, line 17 - column 5, line 21 * * column 5, line 42 - column 5, line 64 * * figures 1-5 * ---	1-10	
A	US 6 041 246 A (KRIVITSKI NIKOLAI M ET AL) 21 March 2000 (2000-03-21) * column 3, line 39 - column 3, line 65; figure 7 * -----	5,6,9,10	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) A61B A61M
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 May 2003	Examiner Lomme1, A
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82